UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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CHARLES JOHNSON, : Case No.: 23-cv-2441

Plaintiff, :

V .

CLEARVIEW AI, INC., : New York, New York

Defendant. : July 11, 2023

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TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE KATHERINE POLK FAILLA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff: ALSTON & BIRD, LLP

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Your Honor, this is in the matter of Johnson versus Clearview AI, Inc., et al.

Counsel, please state your name for the

record, beginning with plaintiff.

MR. PENARO: Good morning, Your Honor.

Steve Penaro from Alston & Bird. I'm joined by my colleague, Kristen Kuan, and we're here on behalf of plaintiff, Charles Johnson.

THE COURT: Good morning, and thank you to both of you.

And representing the defendants this morning?

MR. GILLER: Good morning. It's Ron Giller from Gordon & Rees, and I'm here with my colleague, Mallory Benner.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you as well.

Some of you on the docket may not yet have entered notices of appearance. If you will be going forward in this case, I will ask you to file them when you can. This is our initial pretrial conference in this case. There is also a -- an application for a dispositive motion, so we'll be discussing that as well.

Mr. Penaro, if you'll just allow me the

indulgence, I've had a chance to read the complaint and to read the parties' briefing. From my perspective, sir, I think that there are a lot of details that I would have liked to know before going forward with resolving the questions about the adequacy of the pleadings, and -- which, perhaps, suggests that the pleadings may not be fully adequate.

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I want to make clear that I do understand the difference between Rule 8 and Rule 9(b), and I do understand pleading standards, but particularly with respect to the issue of disparagement or icing your client out of business opportunities, I got the sense that there were more conclusory statements than actual allegations that I could properly consider in the context of a 12(b)(6) motion.

Separately, there's at least one section -it's paragraph 39 -- where the statement is that,
"upon information and belief," discovery will reveal
something. And I found that to be a bit of a
tension because it would seem to me -- your client
knows who he referred, so I'm not sure why he's
asking who the agreements were with, but that
there's a tension between saying, my client is
giving referrals that are not being heeded -- and

that's one species of breach -- and my client has given referrals that have led to business agreements for which my client has not gotten the appropriate commission, which seems to be the other side of that.

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So my point is, I -- there's a lot of conclusory statements here. I don't actually know what's happening. So perhaps you could begin by telling me what really are your client's concerns and what evidence he really has that this agreement has been breached. And I thank you very much for allowing me that indulgence. Go ahead, sir.

MR. PENARO: Sure. And, Your Honor, if I might, maybe it's useful to provide some sort of brief background before really getting into what you're, I guess, focused on in terms of the evidence, in terms of the breach of 5, Section 5, and then the disparagement issue with 4(b). But if the Court will indulge me for a moment, I could give you some background and start that way.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PENARO: Your Honor, this case, it's a fairly simple case. Mr. Johnson co-founded a facial-recognition technology company called SmartChecker with the defendants in or around

February of 2017. About a year and a half later, in November of 2018, the parties entered into what you have before you, the wind-down agreement, under which they agreed to transfer assets and shares of the old company to this new company called Clearview AI.

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It was at this time that Mr. Johnson relinquished -- and through this document, through this wind-down agreement, that Mr. Johnson relinquished his substantial ownership interests in the old company, SmartChecker, for a smaller interest in Clearview, but with a 10 percent commission. And he would get 10 percent commissions on gross revenues when he introduced new customers to Clearview that resulted in consummated sales.

Why would he make this trade? Well,
Mr. Johnson, as an FBI informant, has close
connections and ties to the law enforcement
intelligence communities, was led to believe that
this would be a very lucrative arrangement, this
trade; otherwise, he wouldn't have exchanged his
substantial interests.

Going to the merits --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, sir. I'm going to ask you to pause for just a second. So far, a lot

1 of what you told me is in the complaint, but that's, 2 I suppose, okay. Did you just say your client is an FBI 3 4 informant? 5 MR. PENARO: He was a former FBI informant, 6 correct. 7 THE COURT: I see. Where I come from, 8 folks don't normally announce that, so -- but you 9 So go ahead and tell me why that was going to 10 be useful. 11 MR. PENARO: Just for the fact that he has connections to -- close connections to law 12 13 enforcement and the intelligence community. 14 THE COURT: I got it. 15 And that's why --MR. PENARO: 16 THE COURT: That's also -- sir, please. 17 That's also at paragraph 24 of your complaint, so I guess there it was, too. 18 MR. PENARO: Yep. 19 20 THE COURT: I should have noticed it with 21 the read. I think I was -- I'm just -- but it's now 22 out there again. All right. 23 So go ahead. Former informant, ties to law 24 enforcement, and? 25 Right. And I bring -- I raise MR. PENARO:

that because, again, when we're talking about the breaches here, and maybe more to your question,

Judge, where is the evidence, the answer is, it's with the defendants. And I understand your concern that there are companies and entities, law enforcement agencies, intelligence community members that we know that we made introductions, and they are not apparently in the complaint.

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You know, the -- you know, for example, we made introductions to the NSA and multiple police departments in Texas and many police departments in Florida, including Miami-Dade County. We have tried to reach out to those agencies, those affiliates, and it turns out that many of the contacts that Mr. Johnson had are no longer with those companies. And likewise, given the nature of the technology at issue here, facial-recognition software, there's kind of a shroud of confidentiality that pertains to these contracts and these agreements. So it's not as simple as calling up a lead and saying, hey, I know I introduced you to Clearview two years ago, what happened with that? In many instances, those individuals are not there. And if they are, they have no incentive to answer our phone calls or to provide us with the consummated contracts due to

confidentiality concerns. So...

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THE COURT: Okay. Then what is your basis for arguing that some subset of those people your client referred did, in fact, enter into agreements with Clearview AI?

MR. PENARO: Well, we're aware -- and to use the police departments that I just referenced, Texas and in Florida -- we're aware that many of these police departments use Clearview AI, including Miami-Dade County. And so the introductions that Mr. Johnson made were with the exact sorts of customers that Clearview sells its products to in the same regions, the same law enforcement agencies, many of which we know use the technology. And so we -- we're --

THE COURT: Sure. Although, the -- again, sir, the possibility exists that there's someone in the Clearview family who, him or herself, had alternate connections to these agencies. I don't think you're suggesting that your client is the one person who could have put Clearview in touch with the Miami-Dade Police Department. Or is that your argument?

MR. PENARO: I -- of course, there is a possibility, Your Honor, that folks at Clearview

could have directly reached out to these law enforcement agencies. But, again, going back to the FBI informant issue that you raised at the outset, that's why this was an appealing or lucrative arrangement. My client had those contacts, those law enforcement contacts, and that is where Clearview was selling its product.

So, yes, of course -- I don't want to speak in absolutes -- it is possible that Clearview may have reached out to these folks on its own, but that was the value add that my client brought.

THE COURT: Okay. But other than
Miami-Dade, are you aware of any other agency or
police department who is using Clearview that you
believe is as a consequence of your client
introducing them?

MR. PENARO: Again, we don't know for certain, otherwise we would have certainly put it in the complaint. But we believe that there are several police departments, particularly in Texas and in Florida, that we've heard through others that are using or have used Clearview's software, Clearview's product. Which ones exactly we don't know. And that is why, as we put in the papers, we think discovery is going to be incredibly useful

here.

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And, in fact, you know, we did ask before this lawsuit was initiated. We said -- we reached out and said, hey, can you provide us -- can you let us know, you know, who you consummated contracts with. And they said, we -- you know, we don't have any of those contracts. We asked them for an affidavit, and that request was not met with an affidavit. So we think that we need discovery here to get -- to get at those consummated contracts.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Please continue, sir.

MR. PENARO: Well, I think, hopefully, that addresses your concern, Your Honor, as to the -- I guess, what was styled in the papers of the "upon information and belief argument" pertaining to the breach of Section 5, the sales commission piece.

With respect to the breach of Section 4(b), the disparagement issue, that, I think, is a little bit more straightforward. Section 4(b) -- and I have in front of me here -- of the wind-down agreement states that the individual defendants agree that at no time during the restricted period, which is a period of two years following the November 2018 wind-down agreement -- so they agree

that during that restricted period shall the individuals -- I'm skipping ahead a little -- make or cause or assist any other person to make any statement or other communication to any third party which impugns or attacks or is otherwise critical of the reputation, business or character of the company or, importantly, any of its representative directors, officers, representatives, agents or employees. Mr. --

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THE COURT: And that's -- sir, one moment, please, sir.

I actually thought you were relying on the next sentence, where the company agreed it wasn't going to attack the business or character, any of the individuals, with your client being defined among the individuals, correct?

MR. PENARO: Well, no. I would argue that our client -- my client was most -- you know, at the very least, an agent. He was an owner of the company when certain remarks were made. He was an owner of the -- 10 percent owner of Clearview. I believe, up through and including October of 2021, he was a 10 percent owner.

He also, like I said, was per -- you know, through paragraph 5, was providing services, and

that's where the sales commission piece came in. So at the very least, he was an agent, but I would submit that he -- you know, whether he's an agent or owner, again, I would submit that's a factual issue that would not warrant the grant of a motion to dismiss at this juncture. But --

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THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Penaro, please stop because I think you're not understanding me. My point is a little bit different, which is -- I understood the sentence that you were reading to talk about individuals, which might be Mr. Schwartz or Mr. Ton-That or in -- would proscribe them from saying anything derogatory about an agent of the company or an employee of the company, which you say your client is.

But I'm looking at the next sentence, which says the company -- which I understand to be a defendant in this case, is it not -- is not able to say anything bad about any of the individuals, which includes your client directly. Are you not proceeding under that sentence?

MR. PENARO: Well, we're proceeding against the individuals on the breach of Section 4(b).

THE COURT: I see. Okay. All right.

MR. PENARO: Yeah. That claim is just

against the individuals, Your Honor. I think that's clearly pled in the complaint. If you look at -- and I'll just -- if you allow me to open the complaint, you'll see Cause of Action 2, breach of contract against the individual defendants, and it's on page -- it's right above paragraph 56 on page 10.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So what, in fact, was said bad -- what bad things were said about your client?

MR. PENARO: That he wasn't a co-founder of Clearview. And again, in a vacuum, that might not sound like the worst thing in the world, but it, kind of, colors my client as a liar. It ruins his reputation in the public where he is telling people that he helped co-found a leading facial-recognition company. And then you have the other co-founders basically saying, I don't know what you're talking about. He didn't do this with us, and the documents suggest otherwise.

So, really, you know, he -- my understanding is he made some other remarks, or they made some other remarks. Well, at the core of it, Your Honor, is the fact that they denied his role as co-founder of Clearview publicly.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. PENARO: And they did this in The New York Times.

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THE COURT: They did this in The New York
Times? Okay.

MR. PENARO: That's my understanding.

THE COURT: All right. Sir, as has been suggested by my questions, one of the things I'm going to do after speaking with you is to speak to defense counsel and ask them whether they are hell bent, as it were, on pursuing their motion to dismiss.

Before I were to schedule a motion to dismiss, I certainly want to give your client an opportunity to amend the pleadings if you and your client thought that was a thing to do. So is that something you're interested in doing, sir, if I cannot persuade the folks on the other side of the V to refrain from bringing a motion to dismiss?

MR. PENARO: Yes, Your Honor. Obviously, I'd want to discuss it with the client, but I would counsel them to the extent that we could -- it's -- what I'm hearing from Your Honor is that, to the extent we could put in some more specifics here, that would go a long way in potentially obviating the need for motion practice at this stage, and so

that's how I would phrase it to my client. And to the extent that we can include some more specifics, then that would be -- I think that would be useful and maybe get -- you know, prevent this detour of the motions. Yes, that is something we --

THE COURT: Yeah, well -- and to be clear, sir, I can -- I can't promise that that will forestall the motion. I just --

MR. PENARO: Understood.

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THE COURT: I do think it might make it -it might make it a little bit easier for me to
decide it. I do -- I think I've made clear what I
think are, you know, some issues.

But let me ask a related question, and this is just a question for which hope springs eternal.

It's your -- at this stage, sir, is there any utility -- my sense is no -- in early ADR in this case? My sense is you guys would have tried to do this before the lawsuit was brought, but I'll ask.

MR. PENARO: Speaking on behalf of plaintiffs, I think we would certainly consider that. You're right, we did try at a high level, settlement discussions. There was a prior counsel involved before that discussions didn't go anywhere.

I don't want to speak for anyone,

Mr. Giller, on your side of the V, but we would be amenable to ADR proceedings.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let me then -- sir, I don't want to cut you off if there's anything else you'd like me to know, but at this time, I'd like to turn to defense counsel.

MR. PENARO: Sure. Nothing else at this point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Giller, I appreciate your patience, sir, and let me hear from you at this time.

MR. GILLER: Hi, Judge. I appreciate that.
So you've hit on a lot of the things that
we've been struggling with, with this complaint and
the reason we sent the letter in. I don't believe
that plaintiff is somebody intended by this contract
to be covered by 4(b). I think it's pretty clear.
And the argument that's not in the complaint, but
which is what he's making in his papers, that
counsel is making in his papers and argued to you
now, is the agency argument, but it's not pled.
There's no pleading here about Mr. Johnson having
any ability to bind the company or any kind of

And any of the indicia of agency is not in

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transfer of authority from the company over to him.

the complaint. So, one, that's why I didn't address it in my moving papers, because I didn't expect that to be their argument. But even now hearing it, it's not here, so, you know, I still think that's a fatal flaw to this first part of the -- you know, this Count 2 against the individual. He's not somebody -- the other thing that I didn't mention, because I didn't know this was their argument, but in 4(d) it talks about that these covenants that they're relying upon for their claim are necessary to protect the company's confidential and proprietary information in goodwill, not an individual like Mr. Johnson.

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And then in 4(e), it goes on to talk about that if the parties breach Section 5, the company shall be entitled, in addition to and without limitation, all the remedies. So clearly, this section is designed to protect the company, not Mr. Johnson, an individual who had a contract, you know, that he was going to get paid on if he actually referred potential customers. So with respect to Count 2, I don't think there's any basis for that.

Similarly, on Count 1, you know, again, you struck on the thing that has troubled us, which is

they would know if some -- they're claiming there was a breach of this contract. If they're claiming there was a breach, then they have to know that there was somebody that signed up with my client and they were not paid on. I can tell you, based upon my investigation and speaking to my client, there is nobody. But I understand that's, you know, a factual issue on that part. But as a pleading matter, if they had somebody, then they would have pled it. It wouldn't be on information and belief. And, you know, my client shouldn't have to defend something in the hypothetical world of, you know, if there was somebody out there. Well, if they know of somebody, then they should have pled that. And then, as I understand it, there isn't anybody.

THE COURT: Well, what about the Miami-Dade Police Department, sir?

MR. GILLER: This is the first -- you know, Counsel and I have had a number of conversations. This is the first I'm hearing about an allegation of Miami-Dade, so I -- I don't want to speak, you know, beyond what I've just said, but I'm not aware of anybody signing a contract that was referred by Mr. Johnson. I will certainly investigate
Miami-Dade, but unless this is something that just

happened, which I really doubt, I don't think there's anything to that either.

THE COURT: Well, do you want to respond -MR. GILLER: That's easy enough for me to
check.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, sure, except I wouldn't be able to consider it, but I appreciate -- I appreciate you, just for Rule 11 reasons, checking this out.

But do you -- would you be able to speak, sir, to the comments that Mr. Penaro was making, for example, about his client's ties to law enforcement and, sort of, this secrecy that would inhere in -- for any number of reasons, in people disclosing the agreements they had entered into with Clearview?

I mean, he's basically saying --

MR. GILLER: Again, this is the first time I'm hearing this.

THE COURT: Sure. He's basically saying the value that he -- "he," Mr. Johnson -- added was to put you-all -- the defendants here -- in touch with a number of law enforcement agencies or officers. And is it the -- I mean, would you agree, sir, at the very least, that Mr. Johnson did give your client's names or referrals?

MR. GILLER: I under -- my understanding is there were some referrals. It was not a significant number. And those referrals did not lead to any consummated contracts with a single exception of one -- I think it's an airport, maybe, that is in the works, but has not paid any money.

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So there's one possibility, not even an actual one. And if that one came to fruition and fit within the contract, the company absolutely planned to pay on it if that was the case, but I'm not aware of any others based upon the investigation I've done to date.

THE COURT: Did you advise Mr. Penaro that there -- about the airport, about the possibility of one of these referrals bearing fruit?

MR. GILLER: It hasn't borne fruit, so there hasn't been a reason for this to have come up. And we've been in this --

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. GILLER: You know, at this point, that hasn't been something that's been part of the discussions. No.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask a different question, sir. And if you believe it's not something I should know, then you will tell me

that.

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When Clearview AI is signing up clients, is it the case that there's some indication in signing up the client as to how this client came to be a client of Clearview AI, such that there would be a space somewhere to indicate whether it was a referral from Mr. Johnson or not?

MR. GILLER: I can't speak to that, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Because he says, if only he had discovery, he would know. He would be able to recognize your clients as folks he had introduced you to.

MR. GILLER: I appreciate that, but, you know, we're in federal court. He filed a complaint saying we breached the contract -- my client breached the contract, but it's all on information and belief. He has no information that it actually happened, so that's not how this works. I mean, he shouldn't be able to proceed on this claim if he has no basis for it.

THE COURT: All right. What about -- would you acknowledge -- and the answer may be no -- that your client may have said that Mr. Johnson did not have an involvement in the development or the -- the formation of Clearview AI?

I mean, I was wondering what the disparaging comment was, and I was just told by Mr. Penaro that the disparaging comment was that he was not a founder of Clearview. Do you know any -- can you speak to that issue at all, sir?

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MR. GILLER: I can speak to the -- well, let me address this a little more directly.

One, I think there have been some comments. I don't know specifically which one he's referring to because, from reading the complaint, it sounds like there were disparaging comments, but clearly, hearing this, there were not.

There may have been some comments about this. I don't know specifically what is being referred to. I do know that Mr. Johnson himself is a prolific social media poster and frequently posts negative comments about the company to the point that my client has asked me to investigate whether we want to file a defamation action.

And just to take it a step further -- and this is no reflection upon Counsel, but Mr. Johnson was tweeting negative things about me personally as the attorney for the defendants. So he is prolifically out there posting negative things.

It's not part of this case. I'm just putting this

in some context. So I don't know exactly which comment. If they want to show it to me, I'm happy to take a look at it, but it's not pled, and I haven't seen it.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And, well, if you -- if -- does your client hold the view that Mr. Johnson was not a founder of Clearview?

MR. GILLER: I need to investigate that a little more. I know that they don't have -- share the same view about his involvement in the company. I think their view is -- again, I don't want to speak too far out of school here.

THE COURT: Of course.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ GILLER: I think their view is that his role was much more limited than he believes his role was.

THE COURT: I see. But it -- you're taking the position, sir, that saying that is not disparaging.

MR. GILLER: Correct. I am taking that position. I also don't know what the actual statement is that they're referring to, so it's hard for me to, sort of, address whether I think it's disparaging or not.

THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough.

As I suggested in my conversations with Mr. Penaro, I did want to get a sense, Mr. Giller, whether you were -- and I used the expression "hell bent" on filing a motion. It sounds like you may be, but I also do want to examine whether there is any utility in sending the parties to mediation or to a settlement conference before any amended complaint is filed and any motion scheduled.

Again, please understand, sir, I don't have a sense of what happened before the complaint was filed, so, for all I know, you-all could have been talking about settlement for years and just didn't work out or -- or not. So tell me, please, your thoughts about motion practice, even after amendment, and about settlement.

MR. GILLER: Well, I will say, if you're asking me personally, after seeing negative tweets about me from the plaintiff, that did make me a little more hell bent on filing a motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GILLER: But from my client, which is more important, they're the ones driving the decision-making on that. They feel very strongly that there should not be a case here. They don't feel that they breached the contract. They don't

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1 feel they made a disparaging statement. So, yes, they would like a motion to be filed. 2 This, I understand. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 And does that also -- for that reason, sir, that means that you're not interested in this time 5 6 in a -- your clients, not you, sir, personally --7 but your clients are not interested in ADR at this 8 time? 9 MR. GILLER: We -- Mr. Penaro and I had 10 some friendly discussions beforehand about seeing if 11 there was any room for settlement. And after some 12 back and forth, it didn't look like at that point 13 there was. I'm happy to take it back to them, but, 14 you know, my last instruction was, you know, we would like to knock this out, or as much of it out 15 16 as we can first. 17 I'm sorry. Just if you could THE COURT: 18

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Just if you could explain something to me, when you say you had some friendly discussions with Mr. Penaro, I'm, of course, appreciative of that. You thought that there was some possibility of settlement, sir? Should I -- should I --

MR. GILLER: No. There -- sorry.

THE COURT: No? Oh, okay.

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MR. GILLER: No, there was not at that

point.

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THE COURT: Thank you. That's what I -- that's the clarity that I needed. Not at this time. Okay.

Well, obviously, I will not stop the parties from continuing to have those discussions, and perhaps those discussions would be aided by a resolution of a dispositive motion.

Mr. Penaro, sir, may I have a sense, please -- and it's not my interest in, for example, wrecking anyone's summer plans. May I have a sense of how much time you would like to file an amended complaint, or at least to discuss the possibility with your client, and if in agreement, to file an amended complaint.

MR. PENARO: Sure, Your Honor. Excuse me. Looking at a calendar here as I pull that up. I'm actually on vacation next week, but two to three weeks, maybe the first week of August, if that works.

THE COURT: Okay. That will work for me.

That's the -- let's say the 4th on that Friday, the

4th of August for the amended complaint. All right.

And, Mr. Giller, sir, about how much time would you like for your opening brief?

1 MR. GILLER: Trying to remember when I'm 2 supposed to be taking vacation. I'm not sure which 3 week it is, but it's either the week of the 14th or 4 the 21st. I mean, could we say the 25th to give me 5 enough wiggle room there? Well, see, I was going to give 6 THE COURT: 7 you, like, September 1st or September 8th. 8 MR. GILLER: Oh, that would be -- yeah, if 9 we could do that just because I'm -- one of those 10 weeks -- I know I'm away those last two weeks. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Let's -- okay. Let's 12 say September 8th. Okay. Thank you. All right. 13 Mr. Panero, could I have your opposition by 14 October 6th? 15 MR. PENARO: I'm looking at a calendar 16 here, Your Honor. 17 I think that's fine. 18 Ms. Kuan, who's also on the line, do you 19 have any issue with the October 6th deadline? MS. KUAN: That's fine with me. Thank you, 20 21 Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Much appreciated. Thank 23 you. 24 And then the reply brief, if there is 25 one -- and that's not -- I'm not encouraging it, but

1 I have to at least provide for it, October 20th for 2 the reply. 3 MR. GILLER: Okay. That sounds good. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Great. All right. So we will -- in the minute entry for 5 6 today's conference, we'll put this new schedule in 7 And I do appreciate everyone coming to this conference prepared and helping me understand a 8 9 little bit more about this case. All right. 10 Mr. Penaro, from my perspective, sir, I've 11 addressed the things that I wanted to, but if there 12 is an issue that you'd like to discuss with me, 13 please do so now. 14 Thank you for your time, MR. PENARO: 15 Your Honor. I don't think we have anything else at 16 this time. 17 Kristen -- or, Ms. Kuan, rather, do you 18 need anything? 19 MS. KUAN: Nothing for me. Thank you, 20 Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. And, yeah, this is 22 my hint to the associates or the junior folks in 23 this case, you should get to speak next time, I 24 think. 25 Mr. Giller, anything else I should know

today? MR. GILLER: No, but I agree. And next time, Ms. Benner will be doing some speaking, I promise. No, nothing else. THE COURT: All right. MR. PENARO: Likewise. THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm looking forward to that. I thank you. All right. With that, we are adjourned. Thank you so much. I wish you well. And to the extent you are taking some time off this summer, I wish you an enjoyable vacation. We're adjourned. Thanks. MR. GILLER: Thank you, Judge. MR. PENARO: Thank you.

C E R T I F I C A T EI, Adrienne M. Mignano, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the case of Johnson v. Clearview AI; Docket #22CV2441 was prepared using digital transcription software and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. Signature _____ Adrisnns M. Mignano ADRIENNE M. MIGNANO, RPR September 7, 2023 Date: